

FY 05 Strategic Target Definitions

- A. Percentage of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with which systems need to comply as of December 2001.

Definition: See attached chart of pertinent contaminants.

How to report: Regions submit annual commitment for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data gathered by Headquarters through Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS).

- B. Percentage of the population served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets health-based standards with a compliance date of January 2002 or later.

Definition: See attached chart of pertinent contaminants.

How to report: Regions submit annual commitment for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data gathered by Headquarters through Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS).

- C. Percentage of community water systems that provide drinking water that meets health-based standards with which systems need to comply as of December 2001.

Definition: Same as A.

How to report: Regions submit annual commitment for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data gathered by Headquarters through Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS).

- D. Percentage of community water systems that provide drinking water that meet health-based standards with a compliance date of January 2002 or later.

Definition: Same as B.

How to report: Regions submit annual commitment for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data gathered by Headquarters through Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS).

- E. Percentage of the population served by community water systems in Indian country that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

Definition: Applies to community water systems owned and operated by tribes; excludes CWSs located in Indian country that have non-tribal ownership.

How to report: Regions submit annual commitment for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data gathered by Headquarters through Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS).

- F. Percentage of source water areas for community water systems that achieve minimized risk to public health.

Definition: *As discussed in memo from Cynthia Dougherty 2/9/2004*

A CWS is counted in this measure if it is implementing Steps 1-6 of a source water protection program. Steps 1-4 are the steps of the Source Water Assessment Program each state defined in their Regional Administrator approved programs. Steps 5 and 6, management measures and contingency planning respectively, were either defined by each state or in coordination with Regions. In FYs 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004, Regions, working with States, have made commitments and will use this measure for FY 2005.

For FY 2005, a commitment should be made for the “% of CWSs and related % of population implementing source water protection programs.” Headquarters will do a national conversion to ensure we can write national report language using the new Strategic Target F, which is based on source water areas. If a Region wants to do so, it could make a commitment using the “% of source water areas for CWSs and related % of population implementing source water protection programs.”

How to Report: Regions submit annual commitment (percentage, and with underlying data) for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data submitted by Regions to Headquarters.

FY 05 Program Activity Measure Definitions

5. Fund utilization rate [cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects] will reach 86% of the DWSRF.

Definition: *As provided to Office of Management and Budget as a long-term output /efficiency goal Program Assessment Rating Tool response.*

“The fund utilization rate shows how many dollars of assistance were provided for each dollar made available for projects. It measures all funds (federal and non-federal) signed into loans against all funds (federal and non-federal) made available for projects. It is calculated by dividing cumulative assistance provided in the form of executed loans by cumulative funds available for projects.”

$$\text{Assistance Provided as a \% of Funds Available} = \frac{\text{Cumulative DWSRF Assistance Provided}}{\text{Cumulative Funds Available}}$$

How to report: Regions submit annual commitment for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year (state calendar) data gathered by Headquarters through DWSRF National Information Management System (DWNIMS).

8. Each year, all States will be in compliance with requirement to conduct sanitary surveys at community water systems once every three years, as documented by file audits of a random selection of water systems.

Definition: The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires states to conduct sanitary surveys once every three years only for community systems that are surface water or ground water under direct influence of surface water systems, not for all community systems. Ground water systems will not be included under the requirement to conduct sanitary surveys *until* the Ground Water Rule (GWR) is promulgated.

For community systems determined by the state to have outstanding performance based on prior sanitary surveys, subsequent sanitary surveys may be conducted no less than every five years (per 142.16(b)(3)(ii)).

How to report: Regions submit annual commitment (i.e. percentage of states that will be in compliance, 6 of 7 states = 86%) for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data gathered by Headquarters through review of the year’s data verifications. A state will be counted as in compliance only if all the CWSs in that state that undergo a DV are found to be in compliance with the regulation requirements.

9. Each year, all Tribal water community systems will have undergone a sanitary survey within the past 3 years.

Definition: The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires states/tribes to conduct sanitary surveys once every three years only for community systems that are surface water or ground water under direct influence of surface water systems, not for all community systems. Ground water systems will not be included under the requirement to conduct sanitary surveys *until* the Ground Water Rule (GWR) is promulgated.

For community systems determined by the state/tribe to have outstanding performance based on prior sanitary surveys, subsequent sanitary surveys may be conducted no less than every five years (per 142.16(b)(3)(ii)).

How to report: Regions submit annual commitment (by percentage, and with underlying data, i.e. 50%; 5 of 10 tribal CWSs) for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data gathered by Headquarters through review of the HQ data verifications.

17. Separately for each class of well, the percentage of Classes I, II, III, and V wells identified in violation that are addressed by the UIC program.

Definitions: *As defined in State and Federal UIC Programs; Program Measures – Initial Reporting Guidance.*

-Inventory of Injection Wells: Annual inventory reporting of all injection wells is required by regulations at 40 CFR 144.8. Operators submit facility name, address, ownership status and well operating status. Inventory includes locational data in which latitude and longitude is desirable. Class III metals mining wells are those wells for which an excursion measure, rather than an MI measure, is appropriate, i.e., where MI demonstrations may not be possible or practical (not a formal UIC definition). See the Introduction for more on this definition. Citations: 40 CFR 144.8, 144.26, 144.83(a), 7520_16 (Inventory of Injection Wells) & UIC Guidance # 2.

-Survey: A “Survey” is a complete and thorough canvassing, of a specific geographic area within a State, to locate potential and actual Class V injection well sites and typically includes: a description of the suspected/actual injection activity, appropriate locational data, and owner/operator contact information.

-Violations for Classes I, II, III, and V: The Agency recognizes six categories of UIC injection well violations as follows: 1.) Unauthorized injection; 2.) Maintaining Mechanical Integrity (MI) violations; 3.) Operation and maintenance violations; 4.) Plugging and abandonment violations; 5.) monitoring and reporting violations; and 6.) generalized category of others. These violations can range from significant noncompliance to non_significant. Citations: 7520_2A (Compliance Evaluation), 7520_2B (Compliance Evaluation & Significant Noncompliance), 7520_4 (Quarterly Exceptions List), & UIC Guidance # 58 (UIC Class I SNC Definition_3/95)

-Violations addressed (Type of Action): A UIC well in violation is addressed by any one of the following actions: 1.) NOV; 2.) Consent Agreements; 3.) Administrative Orders; 4.) Civil Referrals; 5.) Criminal Referrals; 6.) Well Shut_ins; 7.) Pipeline Severances; and 8.) by other means such as informal written and verbal warnings (followed up in writing) and a wide range of remedies that may or not be legally enforceable.

How to Report: Regions submit annual commitment (percentage, and with underlying data, i.e. 100%; 120 of 120) for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data submitted by Regions to Headquarters.

18. Percentage of identified Class V Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal wells that are closed or permitted.

Definition: None Needed

How to Report: Regions submit annual commitment (percentage, and with underlying data, i.e. 100%, 120 of 120) for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data submitted by Regions to Headquarters.

20. Percentage increase in the number of inspections conducted for Class II and Class V wells above a 2004 baseline.

Definition: *As defined in State and Federal UIC Programs; Program Measures – Initial Reporting Guidance.*

Inspection: A complete inspection should include an assessment of: the well head, pressure and flow meters, pipeline connections, and any other equipment associated with the injection system; an inspection is complete only when a report has been filed with the regulating authority. Citation 7520-3.

How to Report: Regions submit annual commitment (percentage, and with underlying data) for negotiations with Headquarters. End-of-Year data submitted by Regions to Headquarters.

Contaminants Regulated Under the Safe Drinking Water Act								
	1976	1979	1986	1987	1989		1991	
Final Regulations	NIPDWRs 12/75;7/76	TTHMs 11/79	Fluoride 4/86	Phase I (VOCs) 7/87	TCR 6/89	SWTR 6/89	Phase II 1/91; 7/91	LCR 6/91
Cumulative # of Reg. Contaminants	22	23	23	31	31	35	61	62
Contaminants Regulated	2,4-D 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) arsenic (50 ppb) barium cadmium chromium coliform bacteria endrin fluoride gross alpha gross beta lead lindane mercury methoxychlor nitrate radium 226⁺ radium 228⁺ selenium silver toxaphene turbidity	Total THMs²	<i>Fluoride (revised)</i>	benzene carbon tetrachloride 1,2-dichloroethane p-dichlorobenzene 1,1-dichloroethylene 1,1,1-trichloroethane trichloroethylene vinyl chloride ³	<i>Total coliforms² (revised)</i>	Giardia⁴ Turbidity⁴ (revised) HPC bacteria ⁴ Legionella ⁴ Viruses ⁴	2,4-D (revised) 2,4,5-TP (revised) acrylamide ⁴ alachlor aldicarb aldicarb sulfone aldicarb sulfoxide asbestos atrazine barium (revised) cadmium (revised) carbofuran chlordane (mono) chlorobenzene chromium (revised) dibromochloropropane o-dichlorobenzene cis-1,2-dichloroethylene trans-1,2-dichloroethylene 1,2-dichloropropane epichlorohydrin ⁴ ethylbenzene ethylene dibromide heptachlor heptachlor epoxide lindane (revised) mercury (inorg) (revised) methoxychlor (revised) nitrate nitrite total nitrate/nitrite PCBs pentachlorophenol selenium (revised) silver styrene tetrachlorethylene toluene toxaphene (revised) xylenes	copper ⁴ lead ⁴ (revised)

Contaminants Regulated Under the Safe Drinking Water Act						
	1992	1995	1998		2000	2002
Final Regulations	Phase V 7/92		Stage I DBPR 12/98	Interim ESWTR 12/98	Radionuclides 12/00	LT 1 ESWTR (1/2002)
Cumulative # of Reg. Contaminants	84	83	89	90	91	91
Contaminants Regulated	adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl) antimony beryllium cyanide dalapon dichloromethane ⁵ dinoseb dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) diquat endothall <i>endrin (revised)</i> glyphosate hexachlorobenzene hexachlorocyclopentadiene nickel oxamyl (vydate) PAHs (benzo(a) pyrene) phthalate, di(2-ethylhexyl) picloram simazine thallium 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene 1,1,2-trichloroethane	Nickel (remanded)	bromate chloramine chlorine chlorine dioxide chlorite haloacetic acids (HAA5) ² <i>TTHMs (revised)</i>	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> <i>Giardia (revised)</i> <i>Turbidity</i> <i>(revised)</i>	<i>gross alpha (revised)</i> <i>gross beta (revised)</i> <i>radium-226¹ (revised)</i> <i>radium-228¹ (revised)</i> Uranium	No new contaminants added. No existing standards revised.

Notes:

Strategic Targets A & C definition captured in white columns.

Strategic Targets B & D definition captured in gray columns.

- ~~Strikethrough~~ indicates standard has been superseded or withdrawn.

1. Radium-226 and radium-228 are counted as two contaminants although their standard is combined.

2. Total THMs, haloacetic acids, and total coliforms are counted as one contaminant although both are combined standards: THMs (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, bromoform); TC (total coliform bacteria including fecal coliforms and E.coli); HAA5 (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid).

3. Vinyl chloride is also known as chloroethylene & monochloroethylene.

4. These nine contaminants have a treatment technique instead of a MCL.

5. Dichloromethane is also known as methylene chloride.